

The Brandon Mail

VOL. 2.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1884.

NO. 2.

LEGAL.

D. H. COOPER,
Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
BRANDON, MAN.
Agent for Freehold Loan and Savings Company.

W. A. MACDONALD,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, &c.
BRANDON, MANITOBA.
MONEY TO LOAN.
OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

DALY & COLDWELL,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.
MONEY TO LOAN
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.
T. MITCHELL DALY, JR. GEO. R. COLDWELL.

C. A. DURAND,
Barrister, Etc.,
Solicitor for the Merchants' Bank
MONEY TO LOAN.
Office—Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the
Land Office.

SIFTON & SIFTON,
BARRISTERS, ETC.,
Money to loan on farm property. Solicitors
debtors registered on the Ontario rolls.
Office, Masonic Block, Rosser Avenue
Commissioners for taking affidavits for Ontario.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.
Money to loan on improved farm property.
F. G. A. Henderson. H. E. Henderson.

G. H. MUNROE,
Wholesale and retail dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines,
Liquors and Cigars.
6th Street, Brandon.

THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL,
10th Street, near the C.P.R. Railway.
THOMAS TOWN—Proprietor.
The Best Brands of Liquors and Cigars always
in the bar.
Good accommodation and moderate charges.

T. B. MURDOCK,
Wine Spirit & Cigar Merchant
Corner Rosser Avenue and 4th Street,
BRANDON.

DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,
L.R.C.P. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.
A. MacDonald's law office.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,
M.D., C.M., M.C.P.S., Que.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office and Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and
Ninth Street, over old post office.
BRANDON.

DR. J. McDARRID,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Honorary graduate of Trinity University, Toronto.
M.C.P. and S.O. Ont. and Man.
Office and Residence—Over Atkinson's Store, Cor.
Rosser Ave. and 10th Street, Brandon.

DR. MATHESON,
VIRIDEN, MANITOBA.

DR. L. A. MORE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.
Grad. Medical Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P.
and S.O. Ont. and Manitoba.
Office and Residence—Over Stewart's Block,
Corner 10th and Rosser, Brandon.

RUPTURE.
NORMAN'S ELECTRIC CURATIVE
TRUSS, the best in the world. Warranted
to cure perfectly and to be comfortable.
10th Street, over a No. 4
Store, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

DENTAL.
F. E. DOERING,
DENTIST,
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.
Office—Over J. T. Atkinson's Store, Mole-
brook Block, corner Rosser Avenue
and 10th Street, Brandon. Successor to Rosser.
See Ad. in this paper.

BUSINESS CARDS.
R. P. MULLIGAN,
WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
6th Street, Brandon, Man.

FRED. TORRANCE,
B.A. (McGill), V.S. (Montreal Vet. Coll.)
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Provincial Veterinarian by Appointment.
Telephone in Connection.
Office and Laboratory, Birch Street, Brandon.

POUDRIER & BROWNLEE,
Dominion Land Surveyors,
And Civil Engineers,
CITY AND COUNTY ENGINEERS.
2nd Floor, Masonic Block, Brandon.

ARTHUR T. TIMMEL & CO.,
Architects, Civil Engineers,
and Surveyors,
MASONIC BLOCK, BRANDON.
Special attention to
MILLS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, and ALL
ENGINEERING WORKS.

J. SHORT,
MERCHAND TAILOR.
Best material on hand. Perfect Fit
guaranteed.
CORNER 12TH ST. & ROSSER AVE.

A.F. & A.M., G.R.M.
The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge
No. 19, is held on the Tuesday or on before fall
moon. Visiting brethren invited.
J. M. DUNN, W.M.
T. H. TOLES, Sec.

Merchants Bank
OF CANADA.
Capital, Paid up, \$5,700,000.
Reserve Fund, 1,150,000.
Head Office, Montreal.
President: ANDREW ALLAN.
General Manager: GEORGE HAGUE.
Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—
Belleville, Berlin, Owen Sound,
Brampton, Perth, Prescott,
Galt, Kingston, St. Catharines,
Hamilton, Niagara, St. John, Que.,
Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Toronto,
London, Windsor, Sherbrooke, Que.,
Windsor, Napawan, Windsor.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:—
Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon.
BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES:—
New York.

Bankers in Great Britain:—The Clydesdale Bank
London, Glasgow and elsewhere.
Bankers in New York:—The Bank of New York
New York, N.Y.
Bankers in St. Paul:—The First National Bank
St. Paul, Minn.
Bankers in Minneapolis:—The Security Bank
Minneapolis, Minn.

BRANDON BRANCH.
C. McNEED, Acting Manager.
This Bank transacts a General Banking Busi-
ness.
Money received on deposit and current rates of
interest allowed.
Draws issued available to all parts of Canada
and the United States and drafts drawn on
available at all points in Great Britain.
Highest rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Let-
ters of Credit.
Particular attention paid to collections for
banks and private parties.

Butterfield & Workman.
via Windsor from the 1st January next.
The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle.
The mails to be received at Ottawa until noon
on 7th NOVEMBER, 1884, for the conveyance of Her
Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four
years, once per week each way, between
Ottawa and Brandon.

MAIL CONTRACT.
SCHEDULED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster
General, will be received at Ottawa until noon
on 7th NOVEMBER, 1884, for the conveyance of Her
Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four
years, once per week each way, between
Ottawa and Brandon.

W. W. McLEOD,
P.O. Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, 12th Sept., 1884.

Municipality of SIFTON.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that BY-
LAW to raise the sum of THREE THOU-
SAND DOLLARS, by the issue of debentures to
that amount for the purpose of adding the con-
struction of a Bridge over Plum Creek, and also
a Bridge over the Sturgeon River, and other
Public Works, has been submitted to the Council
of the Municipality of Sifton, and that a vote of
the Ratepayers entitled to vote thereon will be
taken on the 25th day of September next, at
Lettich's Store, Brandon, at 10 o'clock in the
evening. The said debentures, which the said debentures
shall be payable in 20 years, with interest
at eight per centum per annum, payable yearly,
and that the amount to be levied in each year
shall be Three Hundred and Ninety Dollars for
Interest and Sinking Fund for repayment of
principal.
The whole existing debt of the Municipality is
at present nil. The amount of its rateable prop-
erty according to the last revised assessment
roll is \$33,746.00, and the rate on the dollar to be
levied this year, according to the last rate struck
is 5 mills.
The said By-Law, or a true copy thereof, is on
file, and can be seen at the office of the under-
signed until the day of taking said vote.
The further consideration of the By-Law, after
the taking of said vote, is deferred to the 27th day
of September next, at the Council Room of the
Municipality of Sifton, (Lambert's Store, Oak
Lake) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
Dated this 23rd day of August, A.D. 1884.
V. G. KNIGHT
(Clerk of the Municipality of Sifton.)

The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the
mails leaving Brandon that day, and will contain
full telegraphic and market reports and a full
summary of all local, Provincial and Dominion
news and carefully written editorials upon all
public questions.
Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in ad-
vance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.
ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	\$125.00	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$20.00
2 "	250.00	150.00	80.00	40.00
3 "	375.00	225.00	120.00	60.00
4 "	500.00	300.00	160.00	80.00
5 "	625.00	375.00	200.00	100.00
6 "	750.00	450.00	240.00	120.00
7 "	875.00	525.00	280.00	140.00
8 "	1000.00	600.00	320.00	160.00
9 "	1125.00	675.00	360.00	180.00
10 "	1250.00	750.00	400.00	200.00

The above rates are for the first insertion. For all other insertions, the rate of 12 cents per line for the first insertion, and 8 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. The line may be estimated as 8 words, or the one-two-third part of an inch in depth of one column.
No loss inserted under special heads in reading matter, 15 cents per line each insertion.
No papers and no advertisements discontinued until all arrears are paid.
C. CLIFFE,
Editor and Publisher.

SHORT HAND INSTRUCTION:

Pitman's Phonography by Mail.
W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

MONEY TO LOAN.
MANITOBA INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.
Loans on improved farms rapidly pushed through.
Charge moderate.
Wm. L. Aiken, Winnipeg, Manager.
SIFTON & SIFTON, Solicitors, &c., Brandon.
Office, Cor. 4th Street and Rosser Ave.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MARBLE WORKS

S. RAYMER & CO.,
Are prepared to manufacture all kinds of
HEADSTONES, MARBLE & GRANITE
MONUMENTS.
On the shortest notice. The newest designs fur-
nished on application.
All stones set up within a reasonable distance
free of charge.
First-Class Work guaranteed.
Works:—One Door North of Graham & Plummer-
lett's Shoe Store.
Main Street, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.
J. D. BOWLEY,
AGENT FOR BRANDON AND COUNTRY.

T. LEE & CO.
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds
Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Brides, Whips, etc.

SATCHELS AND VALISES
of all kinds.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RE-
PAIRING TRUNKS.
Oxen and Horses' Outfit
Trunk Locks and Keys always on Hand.
SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.

HELLYAR BROS.,
FIRE, LIFE
AND MARINE
INSURANCE AGENTS.
CUSTOMS BROKERS,
Money to Loan
on homesteads and all good and improved
property. Patents secured and Free-imports
paid.
OFFICE: ROSSER AVE.,
Near 6th Street.
A. B. HELLYAR. W. H. HELLYAR.
8-19

Money to Loan.
MANITOBA
Mortgage and Investment Co.
(LIMITED)
CAPITAL \$2,500,000.
LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.
Hon. C. P. Brown, M.P.P., Minister of Public
Works.
C. W. Ewen, Esq., Manager, Bank of Montreal,
Winnipeg.
A. J. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner, Man.
and N.W. Railway Company.
A. W. Rose, Esq., M.P.
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.
W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.
This Company has been formed expressly for
the purpose of lending money on the security of
Real Estate in Manitoba.
Advances made on the security of farm and
city property at lowest current rates.
HEAD OFFICE:—Margrave Block, 23d,
Main Street, Winnipeg.
H. R. MORON, Manager.

DALY & COLDWELL,
BARRISTERS, &c.,
Agents for BRANDON.
FOR SALE.
A SAW MILL, ETC., complete, 25 horse power
Engine and Belts. Apply to
A. GRINGO, Brandon.

PROVINCIAL.

A SLIDE occurred on Thurs-
day afternoon on McRae & Massey's
contract on the C.P.R. near Jackfish
Bay. One man, name unknown, with
a team of horses and a large quantity
of stores, was under an immense quan-
tity of earth and rock. Men are
working to recover the body of the
unfortunate man.

THE Sioux Indians at the Portage,
have been holding a jubilee this week
in honor of a small party of Minne-
sota Indians who arrived last Satur-
day. On Sunday a grand pow-wow
was held, and two oxen were killed
for the occasion. The older Indians
who had taken part in the Minnesota
massacre had an immense time re-
counting tales of that horrible affair
and dilating on their individual ac-
complishments in the butchery. On
Wednesday the dusky warriors pow-
wowed through the town, with the
Union Jack flying, on a begging
expedition.

Attorney General Miller, in a speech
at Winnipeg a few days ago, said
that one of the wealthiest stock rais-
ers of Herefordshire, Eng., had come
to this country and would settle be-
tween Rapid City and Minnedosa.

A Chicago despatch of the 17th
says: The general freight agent of
the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad
announces that this company will
not receive freight coming from or
destined to Manitoba, the Northwest
Territories or British Columbia, un-
less the following conditions are com-
plied with: Shipments from the
United States, destined to Manitoba
or the Northwest Territories must
be accompanied by duplicate and
triplicate certified invoices. The
same rule will hold for shipments
from Manitoba and the Northwest
Territories into the United States.
Shipments of merchandise from
points in the United States consigned
to dealers in British Columbia will
be accepted without invoices, but
immigrants' movables, household
goods and similar freight consigned
to private individuals will not be ac-
cepted unless accompanied by dupli-
cate and triplicate certified in-
voices. Shipments from Canada to
Manitoba and the Northwest Terri-
tories or British Columbia require a
Canadian manifest and a United States
manifest or invoice of value.
Shipments from Manitoba or the
Northwest Territories to any foreign
country, or vice versa, are required
to be bonded through the United
States, and a manifest or invoice
showing value, marks and descrip-
tions, certified by a customs officer.

Mr. Rogers of sec 23, township 7,
range 27, contracted for the sale Sep-
tember 15 of 4,000 bushels of wheat
at the elevator at Virden station for
75 cents per bushel. He sowed early,
began harvesting on August the 5th,
and has housed the crop in splendid
condition. Seventy-five cents is close
to the Chicago prices, and will yield
a good profit. It is not likely how-
ever that this price will be main-
tained. The sooner farmers market their
grain the better for themselves.
Hitherto the local millers have re-
gulated prices largely to the local de-
mand. This year however the prices
will be fixed in Liverpool, Manitoba
being for the first time a large ex-
porter; and as there will be a glut
there later on, now is the time to sell.
Mr. Rogers experience shows what
can be accomplished by preparing
the land in the fall and sowing bright
and early in the spring.

Some of the men engaged by the
M. & N.W. Railway survey party
struck for higher wages last week.
There have been quite a number of
settlers arrived in Minnedosa during
the past week, among them being
Mr. Heard with his wife and four
daughters from England who have
come to make their homes about ten
miles south of town, where two of
Mr. Heard's sons are already located.
Mr. Falk the homestead inspector,
says that the indications of coal on the
Little Saskatchewan are very good.
He will make a number of tests be-
fore winter.

E. H. Buck and C. H. Anderson,
experts sent to Manitoba by the
Watson Manufacturing Company,
returned home last week. They say
that the crops in the west are look-
ing excellent, and that a large yield
may be expected, notwithstanding
the absurd stories that have been cir-
culated that most of the crop has
been ruined. They say that they
never found things more satisfac-
tory.

WOMAN AND HOME.

Type-Writing and Phonography for
Women—Overwork.

The Scent of the Roses—Cooking with
Oil Stoves—Ventilation—Your
Lips—A Bell-
Bride.

[New York Sun.]
A young woman in Brooklyn writes to The
Sun asking information concerning the pros-
pects for employment in type-writing and
phonography. The fact is that women can
earn far better wages at these employments
than in the best paid needlework or artistic
work or teaching. The qualifications, however,
are somewhat more difficult of acquirement
in the first place, no young woman can be a
good phonographer or type-writer unless she
has the education requisite for a teacher. She
cannot take down and reproduce words un-
less she knows what they mean and how to
spell them. Her proficiency will depend on
the number of words she knows. If she pro-
poses to work among lawyers there are many
technical words and phrases to be learned
which will make it necessary, almost, to ac-
quire a new language.

The best way to learn either type writing
or phonography is to employ competent
teachers who can produce proof of their com-
petency by referring to persons they have
taught. There are some teachers, especially
of phonography, whose teaching is not only
valueless, but harmful. They are generally
the most pretentious. By all means before
employing a teacher examine proofs of the
teacher's capacity. As to type-writing, the
best way to learn that quickly is to work at
little or no wages in a type-writing office
where there is plenty and variety of work.
A little capital invested in good teaching is
a very good investment in the way of saving
time.

For those who have not the capital to em-
ploy teachers in phonography there are
plenty of text books which may be used for
self-instruction. Many excellent phono-
graphers have learned in this way by using
much time and patience. James E. Mun-
son's book has been much used by learners in
this country, and many have also learned
from Pitman's and others' text books.
The employment of phonographic and
type-writing clerks is constantly in-
creasing. So much time is saved to busi-
ness men, whose time is money, that the supply
of good amanuenses hardly keeps pace with
the demand. It is now a common thing to
find type-writers who can write much faster
than any one can write with a pen. The
secret is they write with both hands. The
saving of time in legal proceedings by the
aid of phonography and type writing is so
obvious that without the direct sanction of
law the United States courts are gradually
pursuing the same system as the state courts
and relying on stenographic minutes.

Young women who propose to learn type
writing and phonography must bear in mind
that they must serve a hard and gloomy ap-
prenticeship. But, having once acquired
these arts, they will be capable of earning a
decent living, and need not peril their own
welfare or the welfare of the race by union
with worthless husbands. There are some
complaints that about as soon as a young
woman becomes a good phonographer and
type-writer she goes off to be married.
The field of employment is, however, a good
one and a happy refuge for the thousands of
young women who have learned to be
teachers.

Some Pieces of Good Advice.
[Carl Fretzel's Weekly.]
Don't get mad on little things. Offer a spider
bug break out his web, eleven or eight
times, you so often he makes it all right,
and never don't speak a mouthful on account
of little misfortunes that come on his house
you make your head out to do it and you
sure vood have been a great success. Don't
be afraid ven troubles was come; keep up a
good stiff under lip down, and poody
gwick dot dark clouds was bustled all to der
deuce.

Offer it was de time ven der sun was going
out, keep your eyes on der shirts. Offer der
ground was dark, look into der heavens. Offer
your temper was a smart, gwick out, der's
besser you look out. Even a fire wood sets a
house on sharks. One little miff of tem-
per may make you unhappy so long yet you
lif. Never strike to der front, don't give
some evil on account you don't got it from
an older feller.
Offer you got enemies, vot don't like you
poody well, treat him kindly like der deuce
and hate him for a friend, but don't trust
him so far as a mule can throw you mit his
tail, for you know dot.

Grape Seed Oil.
[French Journal.]
Grape seed oil is used in Italy for purposes
of illumination. The extraction is princi-
pally effected at Molena. It has also long
been used for similar purposes in Germany
and the Levant. Thirty-three pounds of seed
yield about thirteen quarts of oil (or about 18
per cent). The seeds of white grapes yield
less oil than those of the dark variety, and
young vines are said to be more fruitful in
this respect than older ones. The color is a
golden yellow, and the oil loses about 25 per
cent in purification.

Her Farewell Words.
[Boston Saturday Gazette.]
At the Eastern Railroad station one day
last week a worthy lady went to see her
daughter off on a trip to some friends by
the seashore. The young woman had a
seat by one of the windows. When the
time neared for the train to start, the
mother quitted the car, accompanied by
the door by the daughter, and stood out-
side by the window. As the girl quitted
her seat it was taken by a very pompous
and dignified swell. Ignorant of this the
mother, just as the cars were starting, put
her hand up to the window and said
"Good-by, darling! Kiss George for me."
Tabern. Astonishment of dignified swell
and dismay of fond parent.

CANADA.

The Times, a Montreal English Liberal paper, appeared on Saturday.

The Exchange Bank's premises, Montreal, have been sold and delivered.

There will be a deficit of \$50,000 in the Quebec corporation funds this year.

The Dominion Exhibition closed yesterday. The Star and Herald say it was a failure.

The G. T. R. Company have withdrawn from the Hoosac Tunnel east-bound freight line.

Some fresh discoveries have started the police on a new track with regard to the Lewis mystery.

The Queen King cleared from Montreal on Saturday night with the Canadian voyageurs of Alexandria.

A resident of Lacine, while digging a well found a flint pipehead beautifully carved. It is the work of Indians.

Subscriptions are being announced for the establishment of a free library in Montreal. The Star leads off with a promise of \$5,000.

Mr. Geo. Stephens has entered an action for \$152,839 against Bradley Barlow, ex-president of the South-eastern Railway.

A broken rail on the Canadian Pacific Railway, three miles south of Carleton Place, caused an obstructive accident Saturday.

A young man, from Ottawa, was set upon in broad daylight, on Craig street, Montreal, Saturday, and robbed of a gold watch and \$250.

Mr. Belmont, the recently unseated member of Lewis, has made the necessary deposit and has taken his case to the Supreme Court.

Another sensational lunacy case is promised. It is that of a military pensioner of some substance confined in Lunatic Asylum.

About three weeks ago the C.P.R. dismissed 75 men from their workshops at Montreal, and on Saturday they discharged 155 more.

Dr. Wong, the bigamist from New York, who is still in jail at Montreal for debt, was served with a writ from a New York attorney in a divorce suit by his first wife.

UNITED STATES.

Georgia is suffering from a depression of cotton.

The Salvation army is in a state of siege at Amsterdam, N. Y.

A son of ex-Gov. St. John is a government clerk in Washington.

At Good Valley, Va. Smith, Older killed Alexander Tinsler, with a hatchet.

South-western Texas is still suffering severely from protracted drought.

It is denied that the diary of Private Snyder, of the Green Party, was purposely destroyed.

On the 24th the Philadelphia North American will be 100 years old and will become a one cent paper.

The citizens are excited over the finding of a human remains and a clock watch in a well, at New Brighton.

Col. Bore Ingersoll and his lecture on Othello caused a miniature riot in the Opera House, at Victoria, B.C., recently.

J. Q. Hattmann, manufacturer of engines and mill machinery at St. Louis, made an assignment on Saturday. His assets are \$75,000.

The daughter of Moriani, who eloped with the coachman, has returned to her father's house with her husband, and departed again.

GENERAL.

The Boers, it is said, want to fight.

Admiral Courbet is to resume operations.

M. Ferry, says that China has not declared war.

Sanitary reform is receiving some attention in Egypt.

The cotton industry in Lancashire is deeply depressed.

The King Pailfort fired on a telegraph launch on Saturday.

The exodus from Naples for the past week has been great.

The price of bread is eagerly discussed in England and Ireland.

The Czar will send a commissioner to Paris, Vienna, and Berlin.

Notable revelations of indecent abuses in the town poor houses at Loughrea.

The Belgian War Department has called out the reserve to preserve order.

The franchise agitation in England is said to be increasing in virulence every day.

An attempt will be made to blow a passage through the Nile cataracts with dynamite.

Twelve companies of marines have gone from France to reinforce Admiral Courbet.

The Brussels Official Gazette announces that the king has signed the educational bill.

In one street in Naples, the Via Duchessa, 30 cases of cholera occurred in one hour.

The French troops at Haiphong are awaiting the dry season before making an advance.

The Queen has sent a message of condolence to the Queen of Italy on the ravages of cholera.

The question of convoking the French Chambers was left for a Cabinet Council on the 23rd Sept.

There is a rumour that the meeting of the Emperors is not entirely unconnected with Egyptian affairs.

The Rajah of Tenom has released the remaining members of the crew of the British steamer Nisero.

Twenty thousand persons participated in the Franchise Bill demonstration at Kilmarnock, Saturday.

Many persons arrested in England on suspicion of having designs against the Czar have been released.

The meeting of the French Ministers Saturday, on the Chinese question, was an exceedingly stormy one.

The Chinese first fired upon the British gunboat Zephyr, the directing at her because she refused to stop.

The lieutenant of the British man-of-war Zephyr, who was wounded when the Chinese fired on the vessel, is dying.

From midnight Saturday to yesterday afternoon there were 1,293 cases and 687 deaths in Italy from cholera.

China's reply to the French ultimatum deplors the refusal of France to accept America's offer of mediation.

Admiral Courbet, on receipt of M. Ferry's despatch, left Matsun with his whole fleet and started for the north.

The rumors that France has offered the Island of Corea to Japan as a compensation for her assistance are believed.

St. Petersburg police, who were guarding the line of the Czar's journey, have been called to St. Petersburg.

The importance conference of steel rail manufacturers of England, Germany, and Belgium has been held at Bonn.

The Limerick Corporation has resolved not to send a deputation to meet the Earl of Spencer on his approaching visit.

Sir Stafford Northcote is to speak next week in Scotland, as an antidote to Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian campaign.

The game keepers of the Czar's royal preserves at the Skornowitz have been changed three times in the past two weeks.

General Camperon has refused to assent to the despatch of more troops from the cadres in France, unless war against China should be declared.

A barrel of muskellons raised on the model farm of Mr. John C. Van Saun, near Hackensack, N. J., was sent as a present to President Arthur, at Newport.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

The spectacular drama, "Michael Strogoff," will be continued at the Grand during the week. Crowded houses at each performance.

James Taylor's comedy company opens at the People's Theatre this evening and continues throughout the week.

Miss St. Quinten and company in the "Mascotte," in the Summer Pavilion, York street, every afternoon and evening this week.

At the Horticultural Pavilion, Miss Guthrie will again appear in the fascinating "Giraffe Giraffe."

At the Zoo Sitting Bull's Indian will divide the honours this week with the animals.

NOTES.

Mlle. Sara Bernhardt dislikes patent medicines.

Mme. Januschek has been to see Sieba and is enthusiastic about it.

John McCullough has regained strength, and will begin this season at Milwaukee next week.

Mr. Henry Irving will give his farewell banquet to-night at the Centennial Hotel, London.

Mary Anderson is staying the character of Miranda in the "Tempest" to succeed "Romeo and Juliet."

Mme. Nilsson has signed a contract with Colonel Napelson to sing in England and America for \$2,400 per night.

Manager Abbey has secured a six months' lease of the Princess theatre, London, for Mrs. Langtry, beginning on January 1st.

Mme. Gerster is preparing for another visit to the United States, and thinks of uniting with Campanini in a concert tour.

Sarah Bernhardt has arranged to pay her French creditors 300fr. daily from her Porte St. Martin salary, to avoid the sale of her effects.

The Cragg family of acrobats, who have made quite a sensation in New York, have been engaged by P. T. Barnum for next season.

Miss Helen Williams is the "American girl" who has scored the latest dramatic success in Paris, under the name of "Helene d'Avary."

Although the London aristocracy have not returned there is a picking up of amusements, and several of the principal theatres are in full swing.

M. Weiss, the well known Parisian journalist, joins in the cry that the actresses of Germany are much more reasonable and much better conducted than their sisters in France.

Mrs. Langtry made a great success in Edinburgh. The Scotsman says: "Instead of a performance by a specially gifted amateur, there was the quiet reserve and consummate resource of a finished artist."

The revival of the "World" as Drury Lane has been much helped by the resemblance of some of its scenes to current events, like the lunacy trials of Mrs. Weston and the cannibalism on board the Mignonette.

Mary Anderson is quite as popular as before, and the only thing malice can say against her is that she shows atrocious taste in wearing a shade of brown verging on mustard color, which no woman with respect for self or Oscar Wilde should ever do.

Pauline Lucea has been very much enraged by the fussiness of some admirers in Vienna, who, celebrating the twenty fifth anniversary of her artistic career, drew attention to the unwelcome fact that she still extremely lively young lady is within six years of fifty.

A plate has been placed upon the house No. 42 Rue Mazarin, Paris, to indicate the spot on which opera was performed for the first time in that city. The date was the 13th March, 1671, and the opera "Pomone," which was performed every evening afterward for a year.

A London newspaper says that Madame Patti proposes on Nov. 24 next, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of her operatic debut. In 1854, as in 1859, the theatre will be the Academy of Music, New York, the opera will be Lucia di Lammermoor, and the self-same tenor, the veteran Signor Brignoli, will be the Ego.

Gayane, one of the great tenors of the great contemporary world, is now a husband and his bride being the daughter of the mayor of the singer's native place, and so rich that it is reported that this noted knight of the C will leave his three rivals in public and critical take all the applause, and retire from the mechanical moon of his footlight romances to the sometimes equally artificial luminous of incipient matrimony.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

Terrible Situation of Affairs in Naples.

London, Sept. 14.—The exodus from Naples during the past week has been great. The better sections of the town are deserted and all the shops in the Toledo are closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Theatres are all shut, and many of the poorer streets are as silent as death. Even the cafes are closed, and the only sign of life is the jammers hammering the rough ceilings together. In some of these streets absolutely everybody is either dead or is sick. In one street, the Via Duchessa, 30 cases occurred in a single house. The public morale is still worse than it is possible to describe. A mob attacked in the Via Delapargatorio a man who they suspected of

throwing poisonous powder over some cakes exposed for sale on the piazzas, dragged him back, and made him eat the cakes until the owner interfered in self defence. A woman who was selling fruit on a corner of the piazza Delmartin fell over, lying of cholera. The crowd made a bonfire of her chair, stand, and hat, and then left her to die. Nobody went near her to the hospital. There has been an enormous revival of religious sentiment in Naples. The street shrines, which were walled up by Garibaldi in 1849, have all been opened, and the white wash scraped off the holy pictures. Crowds, with joy, watch the work and hail with shout each restoration. The processions are continued in the poorer streets, chiefly women. The churches are thronged and street altars are erected. The most extravagant stories of miracles worked are received with credulity by the populace. The hospital and ambulance systems have been overpowered by the

AWFUL INCREASE IN DEATHS, and for a day or two it has been necessary to leave corpses waiting, so long that they became putrid, thus adding vastly to the contagion.

Scores of old omnibuses covered with black have been converted into hearses. The heroism of King Humbert makes the most welcome royal picture Europe has looked on for years. The Italian people are almost crazy with enthusiasm for the King, and Catholic newspapers vie with democratic ones in lauding his course to the skies. The King and Archbishop have fraternized from the start, and the feeling is general that a rapprochement between Church and State is nearer than before in many years. The total number of deaths in Naples is now considerably over 2,000. All have occurred since August 20. In north-east Italy the disease about holds its own. Lasepa has had over 200 deaths, and is still a seat of the epidemic. There have been no deaths at Turin since the 7th, and the disease seems to have disappeared from Cozona and parts of Mantua. In France interest in the plague is maintained by sporadic outbreaks in new villages in various parts of the south, but the epidemic seems now to have run its course in most of the cities.

FROM KHARTOUM.

General Gordon Sends Word That He Hopes to Capture Herber No. n.

He Wants Two Hundred Thousand Turkish Troops sent to Sudan.

CAIRO, Sept. 18.—Sir Evelyn Baring and Nubar Pasha have received and identified a telegram from Gordon dated Khartoum Aug. 23rd. He is waiting for British forces in order to evacuate the Egyptian garrisons.

The telegram reads: "Send me Scotch Pasha. Pay him a pecuniary salary of £5,000. I shall surrender the Sudan to the Sultan directly 200,000 Turkish troops arrive. If the rebels kill the Egyptians you are answerable for the blood-shed. I require £300,000 to pay my soldiers, my daily expenses being £1500. Within a few days I shall take Herber, where I have sent Colonel Stewart, Consul Power and the French consul with troops, and Bashir-Bazouas, who after stopping there a fortnight will burn the town and return to Khartoum. Col. Stewart will go to the Equator via Dongola to bring a garrison from there. I do not believe the report that El Mahdi is coming hither. I hope the Sudanese will kill him. If the Turkish troops arrive they should come by Dongola and Kassala. You should give them £300,000."

WHOLESALE MURDER.

Committed by an African Chieftain.

A short time since the African mail steamers arriving at Liverpool brought particulars of a remarkable discovery of human remains in a bush near the town of Lagos, when lost to the belief that the victims had been decaying there and butchered, as all of the skeletons found appeared to be those of women. The last steamer which reached Liverpool from West Africa has brought some further particulars, from which it appears that the native, Adeosun, who is under arrest charged with the murders, has for some time past been regarded as a Ju Ju medicine man, and had great influence over the natives at Lagos, owing to his dealings in "charms" and "fetish." When the last advices left Lagos, Adeosun was undergoing a police examination, and so great was the excitement in the place, and particularly among the female portion of the inhabitants, that a force of Hausas had to be specially in attendance at the Police Court to protect the accused from the violence of the mob, which numbered some 3,000 people. The first charge against Adeosun is that of the murder of Mrs. Selina Cole. This lady disappeared very mysteriously some time since, and it was thought she had been decoyed outside the protectorate and sold into slavery, a circumstance which is stated in the dispatch to be not of a very infrequent occurrence. Subsequently the husband of the missing woman became aware that certain property which formerly belonged to his wife was in possession of the accused. A search warrant being obtained goods to the value of £120 were found on the premises of Adeosun, all of which were said to belong to Mrs. Cole. The matter has been taken up by Inspector Willoughby, of the Hausa police, a bush near the town was searched, resulting in the discovery of the first skeleton, and subsequently eight more—twelve in all. The remains of Mrs. Cole were amongst the number. It is said that the accused, by the aid of his charms, was believed able to bring them worth. From Mrs. Cole alone it is asserted that Adeosun obtained some £500 prior to her disappearance. The alleged modus operandi of the accused, though ridiculous to the civilized mind, nevertheless contains an element of ingenuity. It is stated that the prisoner induced his victims to meet him in a lonely part of the bush (near where the bodies are found) and there compelled them to kneel down with their eyes blindfolded. A live fowl was then placed in each hand of the victims, and while in this position it is believed they were dispatched by the aid of some heavy weapon. The kneeling and blindfolding of the poor people was, no doubt, to add solemnity to the operation of the "charms," but it also rendered the victims incapable of resistance, whilst their hands being occupied with the fowls made the power of resistance even less.

THE WORLD'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Corn Crop in the United States the Largest Ever Known.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Department of Agriculture reports the condition of cotton on the first of September lower than on August first, by reason of the drought. The general average is 82½ against 87 in August. The "product" of wheat is above the average and generally of good quality. The yield is not far from an average of 12 bushels to the acre. The crop of the harvest of spring wheat is not yet complete. It is probable that the reported condition of the crop already in wheat and that the aggregate will vary little from a hundred million bushels. The general average of wheat when harvested is 95, against 87 in August. The corn crop is in better condition than in any September since 1887, the general average is 24½. It promises to produce an average yield of 26 bushels for the entire breadth, or not less than eighteen hundred million bushels. It will make the largest aggregate of quantity ever reported in the history of the crop. In oats the average yield per acre is about the same as corn, and makes an aggregate exceeding five hundred million bushels. Its condition when harvested was 95, which is lower than for the two previous years. Barley averages 67½, of which average 22 bushels per acre. The general average for rye is 25 for buckwheat is 33, which indicates a medium crop of about 12 bushels per acre. The condition of potatoes averages 91; it will be an average crop, but not so large as last year. The condition of tobacco is higher than in September of any year since 1877, it averages 94.

THE CRISIS IN EUROPE.

The London agent of the British mail cables recently published a statistical investigation that wheat will be one of superabundance, and European wheat, although above the average in production, will not make the aggregate of 1887. European supporting countries need two hundred and sixty million bushels above the production. European countries exporting can supply eighteen million bushels, leaving one hundred and eighty million bushels to be obtained from other continents. Stocks are not excessive. There is an increased consumption of wheat, and it is the general opinion that the lowest prices have been reached. Potatoes and rye are less abundant than last year. The average yield of northern and central Italy is abundant, but it is short in the south, including Sicily and Sardinia. Corn is looking unusually well, and promises an abundant yield. The same is true of rice. As for fruit, the excessively hot, dry weather in Italy is said to have damaged it.

DE FOWLER'S
EXTRACT-WILD
STRAWBERRY
CHOLERA
CHOLERA INFANTUM
DIARRHEA
AND
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1884.

A TRIANGULAR QUESTION.

After a brotherly acquaintance of a couple of months, and notwithstanding a deadly opposition of a couple of previous years, the Editor of the Winnipeg Times has become such a confidant of the Hon. John Norquay that the latter gentleman has fully unbosomed himself to the scribe, and explained the ground of a personal feeling that is said to exist between our Editor and the hon. gentleman—the Premier of Manitoba. In so far as the “unreasonable request” of Mr. Cliffe, which Mr. Norquay referred to, is concerned, both the Times’ Editor and Mr. Norquay are at liberty to make the most of it. We simply challenge both to bring the facts to the surface, and if the people interested do not say that the Editor of the MAIL was right and Mr. Norquay’s action unjustifiable, then we will quietly submit to being branded by the choicest epithets in the delectable vocabulary of our Winnipeg confere. The covert insinuation of the Times, that it is because of personal difference the Editor of the MAIL gives Mr. Norquay his public opposition is untenable as a short review of the facts will fully demonstrate.

From the time the present Editor of the MAIL set foot in Manitoba, as the Editor of the Portage Tribune, he criticised the doings of the Local Government with a degree of closeness that aroused the personal dislike of the Premier, and which the former has decided he can easily endure. The first correspondence between both gentlemen was in a personal interview at the Government House at which the Premier refused the Editor the Public Accounts and the Records of the Province, on the ground that he “did not propose to arm an opponent with weapons to operate against himself and his government.” This the Editor took as a very good assurance that neither would bear a very close investigation, and subsequent enquiry has only confirmed his conviction.

Despite the allegations of the Times and Mr. Norquay, which we challenge both to prove, the MAIL has been directed by an interest in public welfare, and from which neither coercion nor threats will divert us in the future. The MAIL is essentially a party paper, when party is under consideration, but it is never disposed to accept a pseudo nothing—a chameleon with more faces than were ever worn by Janus, for more personal interests, as a party leader. We have said before and we repeat it now, with a full assurance of the facts at our command, that at Ottawa Mr. Norquay is despised above all the public men of the country and simply because he has no other purpose in view than personal aims of our Bob Acres of a politician. We also repeat what we have said of Mr. Norquay’s appointees they as a class, in proportion to numbers, are the greatest dead beats in the country—every town and village in the province has them with judgments after judgments registered against them, and no manner of satisfaction available. We have not as asserted described the entire government as composed of “incompetent” men who are “knaves or fools,” as there are some gentlemen in it who under other circumstances would act their part with ability and credit to the people who select them.

The assertion that Mr. Norquay is the most popular man in the province to-day is very gratuitous, and we allow the facts to tell their own story. In the face of his pledge to the Conservative Convention, of Winnipeg, that he would grant a redistribution Bill before the general elections, he repudiated this trust of the country, virtually left the seats as they suited his purpose, stole a majority of supporters from a minority of the people and in this way manufactured what the Times is pleased to call “personal popularity.” If it was made a question of the country, or if it was made a question with the Conservative party with ample privilege to express their convictions fairly at the polls, Mr. Norquay would find his popularity just where the majority of his promises lie, hidden in the dust by the wayside.

We always have supported Mr. Norquay as a government leader in preference to Mr. Greenway and we always will do so, as he is the lesser of the two evils; but a preference by surference is not one by choice, and no one knows it better than the Times.

On one occasion Mr. Norquay said

the French representatives of the House, when nationality was the principal issue in the parliament, and he saw French influence on the wane; and ever since he has been playing shuttle cock and battle down with both political parties to keep himself in office. Does the Times approve of this?

In 1880 Mr. Norquay went on one of his annual pilgrimages to Ottawa and put his hand in the Treasury to the tune of \$1,950 for delegation expenses. Does the Times approve of this?

For fear of offending the French vote in the country Mr. Norquay opposes a change in the constitution authorizing the obligation for French printing which would save the country an annual useless outlay of from two to four thousand dollars. Does the Times approve of this?

Two or three years ago the government gave a large tract of wet land to the province to reclaim on shares, and Messrs. Norquay & Co. gave the provinces share out and out to a few favorites instead of letting the work by tender and converting the surplus over expenditure into a provincial asset. Does the Times approve of this?

Last winter, Mr. Norquay agreed with the Dominion Government on “better terms” for the Province, and which, at the time, the Times urged the Government and the Parliament to accept, and on his return to Manitoba repudiated them, because he thought a vote on the question, in the House, would turn him out of office. Does the Times approve of this?

Mr. Norquay persists in retaining an inequality in the size of constituencies, that is a disgrace to any body of men styling themselves a parliament, and virtually disfranchising the country. Does the Times approve of this?

In the face of our depleted treasury, Mr. Norquay persists in retaining a Minister of Agriculture in the Cabinet at a salary of \$3,000 a year, while the annual grant for agricultural purposes does not exceed \$10,000, and British Columbia with its agricultural resources, and possession of Crown Lands, retains but three ministers, while Nova Scotia with all its wealth and resources has only three under salary. Does the Times approve of this?

Mr. Norquay has annually published an official Gazette and of many of the earnings of which there is no trace in the Public Accounts. Does the Times approve of this?

Mr. Norquay asks for and receives tenders, for the printing of the province, and in turn allows his colleague the Hon. Mr. Brown to do a portion of that work in an office in which he holds a large financial interest at its own figures in order to keep a looking glass alive in Portage la Prairie. Does the Times approve of this?

In the face of declining salaries in the province and a diminution in the cost of living, Mr. Norquay increases the salaries of his officials—of whom there are several dozens more than there is work for. Does the Times approve of this?

Mr. Norquay refused to sell any portion of the School Lands two years ago, when the Dominion Government urged him to do so, and when enough money could have been realized to place all the schools in the country in independent circumstances, and is now borrowing annual pittance at a high rate of interest, to keep their souls and bodies together. Does the Times approve of this?

Last session of parliament, Mr. Norquay secured the passage of a bill to provide a superannuated allowance for members of the government, so that in case he should be at any time beaten at the polls, he would not be beaten in his pull at the public purse, and for which there is no precedent in Canadian history. Does the Times approve of this?

Yes; we have as the Times suggests fully forgotten the disappointment of the Editor of the MAIL, but we have not forgotten the disappointment of the people, and the short-comings of the government, and Mr. Norquay may as well once and for all time make up his mind that we have fully decided on taking them before the people.

We have no quarrel with the Times, and do not want one, but at the same time we know our duty to the country as a journalist, and we will take the best of care nothing will swerve us from the path of public responsibility.

TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE.

Dr. Fleming, as president of the Farmers’ Union, and the Winnipeg Free Press, proselyting machine, make an excellent duet, for what the one says the other swears to, but

as the track of the Doctor in the chase after baubles to tickle his fancy has been necessarily erratic, so also are the affidavits of the Free Press, in the course of a year, necessarily choice reading when placed side by side with one another. In a letter to his looking glass of the 20th, the Doctor gives in his own inimitable style, the result of an interview he had with Sir Hector Langevin on his return trip. He says he is fully impressed on Sir Hector the righteousness of the “resolutions” of the “Farmers’ Convention,” which includes the “grinding monopoly” of the C. P. R. and the Free Press rings the natural changes. But how does this represent the consistency of the brotherhood? At the very moment that the Doctor and the Free Press are expatiating upon the barbarity and the damaging influences of the “disallowance” policy of the government and its consequent monopolies, and admiring the arguments (?) that they each in turn advance in support of their position. Mr. Bailey, the Mirado of the fraternity is down in Northern Dakota, advising the farmers—the settlers who by the way, according to the science of Griggs, have left Manitoba to get rid of monopolies—to ship their grain to the eastern markets over the C. P. R. to Port Arthur, the crowded monopoly instead of over the American lines that are built in the absence of monopoly, and in the absence of all government interference. Here you have the consistency of the Farmers’ Union in a thimble.

They know as well as it is possible for them to know any thing, that in the face of the governments restrictions, the C. P. R. is doing better for the people of this country than are the American lines for Dakota and Minnesota settlers, as we take it they would church Mr. Bailey for going to American territory to tell the people who have fled in swarms (see the Grit press) from this country to avoid tyrannical treatment, what they know is not the truth, and yet the doctor has, according to his own letter, the hardihood to “assure” Sir Hector, the government’s license to the C. P. R. is the cause of all Manitoba’s miseries and more too.

The Free Press, too, ridicules the contention of Sir Hector that “a large crop and a bountiful harvest” would relieve many of the grievances of the farmers. And yet in an issue immediately after the formation of the Farmers Union last fall, in reply to a query of Mr. McCuaig, the organ said that had there been good crops and good prices there would have been no Union and no necessity for it. Today we are told it is because of “political grievances” the Union remains alive in its disjunct condition, notwithstanding the fact that the Government from the representations and through the influence of this same Free Press, has removed many of the “grievances” the people labored under a year ago. To sum up, then, it was because of bad crops and low prices that the Farmers’ Union was originated, and it is because of “political grievances”—of which the C. P. R. monopoly, which Mr. Bailey is telling the credible Dakota exists only in name and Grit imagination—the Union is kept alive. All things considered to the outsider, who is not acquainted with the true inner-workings of the Farmers’ Union, yet the Grit party, its birth composition, and existence must be one of the seven wonders of the world. There is in this connection one simple question, we would like some of the zealots of the Grit party to answer, and we will give any of them plenty room in our columns for a reply, and that is why more branch lines are not built north of the C. P. R. if it is simply the government’s policy of disallowance that has been the hindrance to railway development to the south? The Government of Canada is much more liberal in its land grants, even at a charge of \$100 per mile, to railways than is the American Government to American lines; there has been no disallowance of charters north of the C. P. R. where roads are as much needed as they are south of it, and still in history there have been but about 75 miles of an independent line constructed. Is this not attributable to the fact that capital is with only grant aid to construction as they see construction can be rendered fairly remunerative from the start? There is no country in the world for its age and with its population that has the same length of railway work completed that Manitoba has, and yet because people have staggered in every direction and cultivated a feeling they should grow rich in a few years by extensive wheat growing, the Government is abused for not doing more than

any other government in the world, under similar circumstances, has approached for not gratifying their desire. It is more than probable the next season the C. P. R. South Western from Winnipeg will be pushed through the Turtle Mountain section, and that the Manitoba & Northwestern will near Prince Albert, and with this work done, the country will be well favored for a length of time to come.

A Rounthwaite correspondent of a Manitoba Grit print makes an excellent point for “the party,” when he says the Hon. Alexander MacKenzie condemns the policy of the Dominion Government towards this country. As Mr. MacKenzie admitted at the Winnipeg banquet, his visit forced him to change his mind on most of his previous conceptions of this country, he condemns himself; and it is little wonder that a politician who condemns himself should readily condemn his opponents. As Mr. Mackenzie’s change of heart or change of mind, whichever it is, is the result of his visit, and as his former views were in direct antagonism with the views of the government, the inference is that his new light is in accord with the policy of the government, and that at the next session of parliament, he will be found giving his old opponents his warmest support in their measures towards this country.

We have seen considerable spiteful journalism, in exchanges, in our time; but it has remained for the Portage Liberal to furnish an instance of capping the climax. The Editor of this paper has been engaged by the Dominion Government to write and publish a work on immigration; and because he has before now scalped on the public platform, as well as with the pen, a few of the leaders for which the editor (?) of that delectable sheet, after turning a renegade’s corner, has found a new-fangled love, the little work and its author have to be treated to a column of its choicest vocabulary. The idea from the commencement was to write the book from a practical, Manitoba stand point, and make it argumentative rather than literary, and because the writer succeeded in this he has aroused his neighbor’s phial of calumny and detraction.

Had he sold his party for the questionable credit of running a one-horse Grit paper, and written the book like the policy of the Grits, ornamental instead of useful, the work would have received different treatment at the hands of the law-student—school-master-sycophant editor of that gentlemanly print. The expression “clumsy of grass” is ridiculed, though the C.P.R. use it in their advertising publications abroad, and the best textographers recognize it besides. Other faults found are our representations of the tariff as effecting agricultural implements and other imports. It says the writer will have hard work convincing the immigrant the tariff does not bear heavily upon him when he has to pay \$340 for an implement costing in Minneapolis \$250. Yes; but the Grit writer will have a much harder job showing that disparity of prices in the two countries, on the same basis of sale. By taking the American sale on the cash basis and the Manitoban, on three or four years credit the Grit print can prove almost anything, and the attempt to make this a fair comparison is fully on a par with the honesty of the leaders of its party. We are next censured for giving a comparison of the duties paid per capita by the Manitoban and Ontarian respectively. If instead of saying the Manitoban paid \$14.50 to the Ontarian’s \$3.18, we had reversed the figures as the average Grit would have dictated, the work would have met with greater favor in the eyes of our confere. This statement of the truth, it is alleged, will deter immigrants from settling here. If, however, we remember right, it comes to our mind that when the Farmers’ Union passed their anti-immigration resolutions which though alleged to contain the

truth combined a number of falsehoods instead, the Grit print in question defended the action, on the ground the truth should be told, let the consequences be what they might. The next sin in the pamphlet is the unpardonable one making a favorable mention of the policy of the Government towards this country, but the deepest cut of all—the one that goes to the quick of the critic—is the impression that the publisher will receive as large a sum as \$1,200 for his trouble. When Queen Mary saw that her policy had lost Calais to Great Britain for all time, she said that when dead and buried the name “Calais” would be found engraved upon her heart; and if it will make a better engraving upon the heart of the Queen Mary of the Portage we may inform her that Mr. Cliffe receives not \$1,200, but a sum considerably in excess of that for the work; and as the Government is ordering a second edition from which even a larger sum again will be realized. The Winnipeg Sun calls the work “a creditable production” others of the provincial press and some of the best Ontario papers have spoken equally well of it, and we have in our possession letters from gentlemen to whom in point of education and knowledge of the country, the writer of the Liberal lens a comparison equal to that between the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie and Sitting Bull, who have recommended it to the Government as the most valuable work if the kind yet produced, still the genius at the Portage treats himself to a dose of physical and mental agony over its publication. As there are beings created for all purposes, and even the poet for its exquisiteness, we presume journalism must bear with its excesses as well as all other callings in life.

SHEPPARDVILLE ITEMS.

It pays to advertise, some people even business men say “advertisements are seldom read in newspapers.” I beg to differ with them, and to ask how it is that just as soon as a notice is inserted in a reputable paper of a lost note, stray horse, mule &c., everybody knows it. For instance Councillor Robinson of tp. 5, range 23, lost a mule, it strayed about twenty miles eastward to the farm of David Graham, sec. 2, tp. 5, range 20 who at once inserted a notice of it in the Brandon MAIL. Councillor Madell, of Wahopa, saw the notice, and sent his brother councillor word. Mr. Robinson then came down here, and sure enough it was his mule all o. k. He called here to-day with the missing animal and was on his way rejoicing. He said, “I don’t think I should have got him only for that notice in the MAIL, it was a good idea to advertise.” So the very first insertion of the notice caused what I have stated, the recovery of a valuable mule. Mr. Robinson says that he needed him badly as he worked him on a self binder—had 130 acres to harvest for himself besides a large quantity for neighbors. Advertisements are always read, and I believe pay in each case, a second insertion of the advertisement was not required in this instance, one did it.

The weather for the past few days has been very unfavorable, and today (15th of Sept.) is very wet. It rained heavily all day, the greater part of the crops are as yet either uncut or unstacked, and on the whole the harvest has been very wet. Nature has showered down an abundance of her gifts in the shape of excellent crops of all cereals and vegetables in particular, and if the clerk of the weather would do as well, hard times would not come this year, and the Farmers’ Union would have very little to work upon. There has been no frost here to hurt anything as yet, which is a good thing for the late crops. We hope for at least two weeks more of frostless weather.

LOST.

ON Thursday last, 14th inst., near the end of 14th street, on sec. 25, of T. 2, a Brown Water-proof coat. Finder will be rewarded on leaving it with Andrew Freeland, Brandon Bank Store.

WANTED.

BY an English Girl, situated as General Manager, Thoroughly understands Dairy Work. Apply by letter to C. Currier, care of Mrs. F. H. Brydson, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.

FOUR Year’s Lease of one of the best paying Hotels in Manitoba, for sale. Apply at the Office.

STRAYED.

ON the premises of the subscriber, sec. 2, tp. 5, range 23, a Brown Holo Mare. By previous property and paying all expenses the owner can have the same.

DAVID GRAHAM.

August 25th, 1884.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

New Version Somewhat in the Style
of Walt Whitman.

[H. C. Banner.]

THE TREE BY THE WELL.

[Joachim Miller.]

An Arab sheik, in deserts wide,
Once sorrowed so for thirsting man,
He left before the caravan,
And digging wells he, thirsting, died.

Died of thirst! The wells remain!
Oh, daring, patient pioneer;
God's angels, what a triumph here!
To know no well is digged in vain!

We led against the sunset gold,
We lifted hand in desert land,
Dugged wells, and graves, in drifting sand—
The Arab's piteous tale of old.

We plant a tree beside this well
Of knowledge in the westmost west,
You peaks rise up to call it blessed,
They stand eternal sentinels!

Some far-off day when we are dust,
And all this vast vale trembles with life,
Some brave souls fainting in the strife
May rest them here and speak us just;

May say we few through wills or rime
Blazed out new ways for world to come
And murmured not; but bravely dumb
So led, full trusting God and time.

Life's lessons bid us hide its worth
With all its fruitage bound in toil,
Trust God, and trust the generous soil
Of human hearts as trusting earth.

I count it kinder far to wait,
To work in faith, so wait in tears
Aye, wait and wait a thousand years
Than e'er to doubt, or challenge fate.

So here we set this little seed
And trust its tender boughs to Time;
To grow to touch the stars sublime,
As grows and grows some small, good deed;

Set deep where life's ever not,
Walled round by everlasting snows,
To grow as some great strong soul grows
When growing upward to its God.

A PREACHER'S WAR THEORY.

The Arguments Which a Confederate
[Coryman Used.]

During the war the Rev. H. B. Longstreet, LL. D., felt it incumbent on him to encourage the Confederate soldiers, and in attempting to do so by a series of addresses published in the newspapers he subjected himself to great ridicule from the very men who, perhaps, ought to have imbibed his words of wisdom without a smile. He claimed that the chances were five to one that nobody would be hurt, at least among his readers. He asserted that only one soldier out of every 100 killed was struck down by the artillery. The guns made a great noise, but they were nothing to be afraid of. It was his firm idea that any force going into battle without feeling that it would prove victorious, would most certainly be defeated. Since 1,300 Confederates at Big Bethel, sheltered by earthworks, checked the advance of 4,000 Federals, the reverend gentleman carried the idea that a small Confederate army should never hesitate to do battle with a large Federal force.

He located twenty places in Georgia where Johnson would whip Sherman with a very inferior force, and he must have been greatly surprised to find that none of these victories and defeats occurred according to programme. To convince his readers that field artillery was all noise, he gave the assertions of several old fighters who had been in five or six battles and never seen a man killed by shell, bomb or grape-shot. Another fighter informed him that he belonged to a battery which had been called into action only once in two years, and then the effort was made to hurt anybody in particular. As to a charge of bayonets, he looked upon that as boys' play, and advised his readers to calmly pursue their fighting and let the Federals charge and jab and thrust all they wanted to.

The addresses were very good in a literary sense, but after the reverend gentleman had published three or four of them he was moved out to the front to see how his theories would stand the test. He not only declined to go, but suddenly grew tired of the theme.

An Editor's Work.

[Henry Watterson in Courier-Journal.]
Some people estimate the ability of a president and the talent of its editor by the quantity of its original matter. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to bring out a column of words, and upon any subject, his ideas may flow in one weak, watery, everlasting flood, and the compound of his language may enable him to drag them together like bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be but a meager and poor concern. Indeed the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work.

The care, the time employed in selecting, for more important, and the fact of a good editor is better known by his selections than anything else; and that, we know, is half the battle. But, we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, his labor undervalued and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper—its tone, its uniform, consistent sense, sense, manliness, its dignity, and its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the details of publication which most editors have to undertake, the wonder is how they find time to write at all.

Inhaling Cigarette Smoke.

[London Medical Times and Gazette.]
Of ordinary cigarette smoking we say nothing, we do not believe that smoking a dozen cigarettes a day, in the ordinary way, does a grown-up person any tangible harm. But inhaling the smoke is a very different thing. Let even the most inveterate smoker try this experiment, and he will be convinced. Let him smoke an ordinary Turkish cigarette while walking, and at some distance from a wall, inhaling the smoke well into the bronchial tubes. Then if, before he has finished his cigarette, he does not find his head grow dizzy, or his heart begin to thump, or his fingers tingle, he will be quite ready to congratulate him on the possession of an excellent organism. Whether the effect is due to an impression on the terminations of the vagus, or whether the active principle of the tobacco is absorbed, and carried straight to the heart in the blood current, we shall not undertake to decide, we only describe the fact.

1. The brown-stone house; the father coming home worried on a bad day's business; the wife meets him in the marble-parlour vestibule; she throws her arms about him; she presses him close to her; she looks him full in the face with affectionate eyes; the frown from his brow disappears.

Darling, she says, Johnny has fallen down; and cut his head; the cook is going away; and the boiler leaks.

2. The mechanic's dark little third-story room, seen in a flash from the Elevated railway train; the sewing-machine in a corner; the small cook-stove; the whole family eating cabbage around a kerosene lamp; the clutter and roar and grating wall of the Elevated train unconscious; of the smell of the cabbage unconscious.

3. The French flat; the small rooms, all right angles, unindividual; the narrow halls; the gaudy, cheap decorations everywhere.

4. The widow's small house in the suburbs of the city; the widow's boy coming home from his first day down-town; he is flushed with happiness and pride; he is no longer a schoolboy, he is earning money; he takes on the airs of a man, and talks learnedly of business.

5. The room in the third-class boarding-house; the mean little hard-wood fire, the slovenly Irish servant girl making it, the ashes on the hearth, the faded furniture, the private provender hid away in the closet, the dreary back yard out the window; the young girl at the glass with her mouth full of hairpins, doing up her hair to go down stairs to flirt with the young fellows in the parlor.

6. The kitchen of the old farmhouse; the young convict just returned from prison—it was his first offense, and the judges were lenient to him. He is taking his first meal out of prison; he has been received back, kissed, encouraged to start again; his lungs, his nostrils expand with the big breaths of free air with shame, with wonderment, with trembling joy, his heart too expanding.

7. The old mother busies herself about the table; she has ready for him the dishes he used to like; the father sits with his back to them reading the newspaper, the newspaper shaking and rustling much; the children hang wondering around the prodigal—they have been cautious, "Do not ask where our Jim has been; only say you are glad to see him."

8. The elder daughter is there, pale-faced, quiet; her young man went back on her four years ago; his folks would not let him marry a convict's sister. She sits by the window, sewing on the children's clothes, the clothes not only patching up; her hunger for children of her own invisibly patching up.

9. The brother looks up; he catches her eye, he is fearful, apologetic; she smiles back at him, not reproachfully smiling, with loving pretence of hope smiling—it is too much for him; he buries his face in the folds of the mother's black gown.

He Did the Best He Could.

[Philadelphia Call.]

An Irish laborer was recently killed on the railroad, and one of his fellow-workmen was deputed to break the news to his wife. "Break it gently to her, Dennis, poor sowl," he was instructed. "Lead up to it by degrees, and not be too sudden like."

"Is this Mrs. McFadden?" asked Dennis, who was frightened at the task before him, of the woman who opened the door.

"It is. What do ye want?"

"Is Misher McFadden in?"

"He is not. He is byant on the railroad, wurking for 90 cents a day."

"It's a foine day, Mrs. McFadden. Would ye mind givin' me a tashte of wather? Thank ye, had cess to the stuff. It's a foine day, Mrs. McFadden."

"Yes, it's a foine day. What would ye be either doing wid Misher McFadden?"

"I want to say him on some private business. Will he be home this evnin', do ye think?"

"He will."

"Misher McFadden is a very decent man, and shure he has a foine-looking wather. Yer Irish descent, av course?"

"Yes; me grandfather was an O'Tourke, and me father was the best man that ever left ould Ireland."

"I think I'll wait for Misher McFadden. I want to speak to him at wance when he comes home."

"For crathur," commended Dennis as he seated himself, "O'm the mon to break the news gently to her, but it's hard wurk. There they come now with all that is left of poor Misher McFadden. O' say, Mrs. McFadden, exclaimed Dennis, "they're bringin' yer husband to yer! A train ran over him and killed him."

And with the tears standing in his eyes Dennis said: "Byes, I broke the news gently, poor sowl."

Did Not Like a Coward.

[Kentucky State Journal.]

"Lize, why didn't yer let Bill Thompson take yer home from the ball's night?"

"Kase, Moll, he done gone and showed hisself a coward, that's why."

"An' how did he do dat, Lize?"

"Way, he had two razors in his pockets, and I says dat enny feller what carries more'n one razor to a ball wid him am a coward and ain't no gentleman, I does."

Most Valuable Whale Ever Caught.

[Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.]

The big whale caught by the crew of the Lizzie P. Simmons, of New-London, at Cumberland inlet, turns out to have been more valuable than was at first supposed. Tuesday the exact returns of the sale in Scotland were received by G. A. Williams & Co., the owners of the Simmons, and are as follows: From whalebone, \$18,500; oil, \$3,400; tallow, \$14,750. This is the largest amount ever realized from a single whale.

A northern Times editor complains that the number of marriages is ridiculously small when compared with the time squandered in baby riding.

Reggie London, an English newspaper man, with in a few years, became a gray-haired old man or a stout New York.

The Cochran Manufacturing Co.

CAPITAL

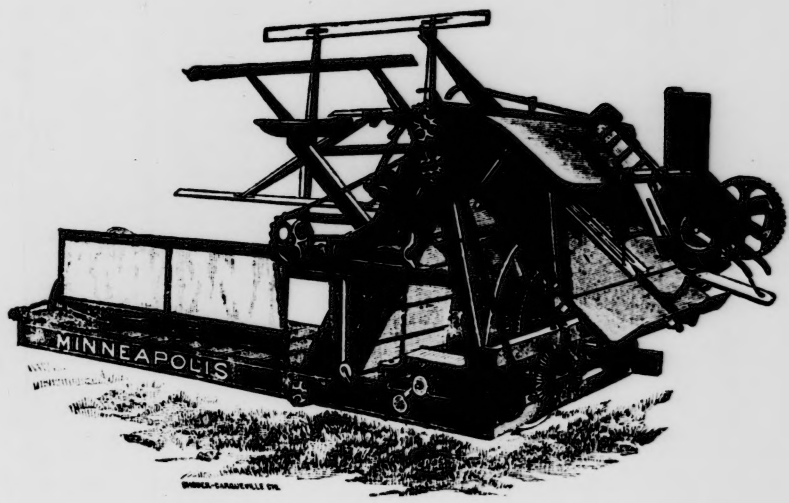
LIMITED.

\$250,000.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER AND TWINE BINDER,

The only Binder using the celebrated PACKER TRIP, which absolutely prevents clogging.



IMITATED BY MANY, EXCELLED BY NONE

Acknowledged by Farmers and Dealers the VICTOR in the Harvest of 1883.

PRAIRIE FRONT CUT MOWER, TIGER HAY RAKE, LAND ROLLERS-2 & 3 Drums,
HOSIER SEEDERS, WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS, AMERICAN
PRAIRIE BOB SLEIGHS WITH CAST KNEE.

We are also the Sole Agents for the Haggart Bros. Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of the world-renowned

CORNELL ENGINES,

Either Portable or Friction, wide-a-Wake Separator for Steam Power.

Head Office at PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. Agencies at all important points in Manitoba and the North West.

ROBERT COCHRAN, General Manager.

SMITH & EVANS, Agents, - 9th Street, BRANDON

NOTICE

-TO-

MACHINE MEN AND THRESHERS.

The only Oil that will make machinery run smooth is

X X X BRAND,

used by all Mill Men. Also

AMERICAN AND PARLOR LIGHT COAL OIL,

SOLD ONLY BY

R. McLEAN,

General Hardware Merchant,

Rosser Ave., Between 7th and 8th Sts.

Dupont's Powder and Sporting Goods a Specialty.

JAMES BLACKHALL,

AGENT FOR

R. E. WILLIAMS & SON'S (TORONTO)

DEALERS IN

PIANOS

AND

ORGANS

ALSO DEALER IN

SEWING MACHINES.

11th STREET,

BRANDON.

WILSON & CO.

Hardware

STOVES

AND

TINWARE.

CORNER 7th and

Rosser Avenue.

A GREAT OFFER!

-FROM DATE TO-

January 1, '86

-FOR-

\$1.50. - \$1.50.

Weekly Sun and Toronto Globe or Mail

FOR SAME PERIOD

\$2. - \$2.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

During the coming year it is the intention to introduce into the Weekly Edition of the SUN a number of

NEW FEATURES

making it in all respects

The Best and the Cheapest of the Weeklies.

Save Money by subscribing at once.

Address,

Sun Printing & Publishing Co.

Limited

WINNIPEG.

